

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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TEN PAGES.

TIED TO WILSON'S.

The Income Tax Bill Is Attached to the Tariff Measure.

DONE BY DEMOCRATIC VOTES, TOO.

Carter Tate, of Georgia, Gets in an Amendment About Whisky.

TODAY THE HOUSE PASSES THE BILL.

Ex-Secretary Fairchild Telegraphs a Bid for \$30,000,000 of Mr. Carlisle's Issue of Bonds.

Washington, January 31.—(Special)—By a vote of 175 to 56 the committee of the whole house adopted the income tax as an amendment to the tariff bill today. Of the fifty-six votes in the negative not more than about thirty-three were democrats and they consisted of the New Yorkers, two men from Pennsylvania and three or four from New England. It was a wonderful victory for the income tax, and it was done by democratic votes, too. Not more than fifty republicans were present when the vote was taken and some of them did not vote. Only one change was made in the internal revenue features of the bill today. That was the change of the bonded period for whisky, leaving the period three years, as is the present law. The paragraph in the bill increasing the whisky tax from 90 cents to \$1 was adopted.

Part of the amendment to the whisky tax was made on the motion of Mr. Carter Tate, of Georgia. When the debate opened this morning Mr. Tate offered an amendment to the Wilson bill making the whisky tax 90 cents, as at present, and the bonded period three years, as at present, instead of eight years. That portion of his amendment decreasing the bonded period was adopted, but the other was voted down. In urging the adoption of his amendment Mr. Tate was given five minutes and made quite a neat little speech, arguing that the change made by the Wilson bill would benefit the large distillers by driving the small ones out of business. He also contended that under one clause of the bill whisky now in bonded warehouses could only be taxed 90 cents, while the man who sold his whisky directly from his distillery as he made it would be required to pay \$1.

This is the Last Day.

Tomorrow will be the closing day of the tariff debate. At 3 o'clock the vote on the bill and amendments as reported to the house by the committee of the whole will be taken. The house meets at 11 o'clock tomorrow. The hour between 11 and 12 o'clock will be devoted to debate under the five-minute rule. At 12 o'clock ex-Speaker Reed will take the floor and will be given an hour and a half to close the debate for the republican side. At 1:30 o'clock Speaker Crisp will be accorded the floor for a one hour's speech. The remaining half hour before 3 o'clock will then be used by Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, who will finally close the debate. The largest crowd that has gathered in the capitol in years is expected tomorrow. Estimates on the part of members of the ways and means committee and leading democrats today are to the effect that not more than a dozen democrats will be found voting against the tariff bill on its final passage tomorrow. If that proves correct, and it probably will be, the majority for the bill will be 50 or more. There is no longer any apprehension that the bill will fail. It is certain to pass and the majority will be anywhere from thirty up.

A Single Tax Bill.

Mr. Maguire, of California, has introduced a single tax bill in the house. The bill provides for the collection of something over \$60,000,000 in direct tax upon land values apportioned among the several states in proportion to the population. The bill follows the general principles of the direct tax laid in 1798. It provides for the assessment of the value of land exclusive of improvements and requires that the lands be assessed at their full market value. Upon completion of assessment the rate of taxation for the time stated shall be fixed with reference to the assessed value of land in that state and the amount of direct tax apportioned to that state. Each state is authorized to assess and collect the tax by its own methods and through its own officers.

The bill will probably never see the light of day, but still Mr. Maguire believes it will pass, and in speaking of it said:

"I prefer the income tax to the tariff tax as a means of raising public revenue. It is a system of public taxation for public purposes, while the tariff tax is laid only in part for the support of the government, while it creates opportunities for infinitely greater taxation for the benefit of individuals and classes. The income tax, while theoretically bearing upon the fortunes of the rich, has always proved in practice to be one of the highest premiums upon fraud and evasion. The system of taxation which I propose transfers the burden of taxation from production and makes it rest entirely upon the margin of produce."

Fifteen Per Cent Too Much.

Though the effort to get in an amendment putting cotton bagging on the free list during the consideration of the tariff bill under the five-minute rule failed, still the reduction in the duty on cotton bagging in the Wilson bill is very material.

The present duty is 30 per cent. In the Wilson bill it is reduced to 15 per cent.

Sherman Supports the Administration.

Senator Sherman delivered a long speech in the senate yesterday on the bond question, in which he declared that the secretary of the treasury had full power to issue and sell bonds to maintain the gold reserve. He said that it was unprofitable to question this power at a time when the revenues of the government were insufficient to meet the expenditures. It is a question he said that should be above parti-

al discussion.

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild, telegraphed to Secretary Carlisle this morning that he, as the representative of a New York syndicate, has made a bid for \$30,000,000 of the proposed bond issue. The bids will be opened tomorrow. Something more than \$30,000,000 of bids have already been received. A further loss of \$400,000 in gold is reported at the treasury today. At the close of today's business the gold reserve was down to \$35,000,000, or a

loss during the month of January of \$15,000,000. The official statement of the treasury, to be issued tomorrow, will show that the expenses during the last seven months have exceeded the receipts by \$45,000,000, and there has been the most rigid economy on the part of the other offices.

In the senate there was a very vigorous debate today on the question of bonds, both parties claiming that the other was responsible for the condition of affairs.

The leaders of the house have decided to take up the Hawaiian question for consideration on Friday or Saturday of this week. The discussion over it promises to be very lively.

The Senate's Delay.

That the senate committees are now examining with more deliberation than usual the nominations sent to the senate by the president is evident by the fact that there are about forty of these, which were sent to the senate before the Christmas holidays, which remain unacted upon, the nominations which were made at the beginning of the present session and were again made at the beginning of the present session. Of the forty appointments upon which the senate has not acted fifteen are for offices in the state of New York, two in Missouri, two in Tennessee, two in Pennsylvania, two in Maine and one each in the other states.

The New York appointments which have been held up are the most important. There are known to be protests against confirmation growing out of local causes in some of these cases, but the impression is responsible for the delay in many cases.

Senators say that the delay is to be attributed to a desire to exercise a due precaution in making reports.

The committee on banking and currency of the house has agreed to vote on the bill repealing the state bank tax at its meeting Friday. The vote will be taken on the bill of Mr. Cox, of Tennessee, which unconditionally repeals the state bank tax. Mr. Cox will vote with the committee on New York, the vote will be taken on the bill of Mr. Cox's bill one majority and a favorable report to the house. Speaker Crisp, who is very much interested in this bill, will arrange for its immediate consideration by the house.

At the request of Mr. Darlington, the postmaster general this morning appointed Miss Julia Foster as postmistress at Greensboro in place of Miss Clayton, whose term had expired. Other postmasters were appointed as follows:

E. T. Holt, Minton, Worth county; W. R. Ferguson, Shiloh, Randolph county.

The president has appointed W. B. Baker postmaster at Reed Creek, Hart county.

Thomas B. Ferguson, of Maryland, was

recently appointed minister to Norway and Sweden. This is the place Colonel I. W. Avery, of Georgia, was an applicant for.

E. W. B.

IN THE SENATE.

Gorman Says That Unconditional Release Caused Much of the Trouble.

Washington, January 31.—The entire time of the senate today was consumed in the discussion of the resolution of Senator Sherman on yesterday, that the secretary of the treasury has no power to issue the bonds for which bids have been invited.

Senators and others said:

"I feel bound by a sense of public duty to declare that in my opinion the bonds issued and sold by the treasury department under existing circumstances are a good and will carry no constitutional or lawful obligation on the government for their payment."

The bond resolution was over without action until tomorrow.

Senators Hood, of Massachusetts, in speak-

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PLENTY OF LAW.

The Attorney General Says There Is a Great Deal Against Prize Fighting.

IS THERE POLITICS IN THIS MATTER?

Captain Wright Says There Is Absolutely Nothing of the Sort.

THE GOVERNOR ACTED UNDER THE LAW

An Act of 1884-85 Which Seems to Have Been Overlooked by the Critics. The Day's Developments.

The action of Comptroller General Wright in declining to approve the warrant for expenses incurred in what will go down in history as the Waycross war, was the sole topic of conversation about the capitol yesterday.

And all over town it was discussed very freely and a variety of opinions were expressed concerning it.

No further warrants were issued yesterday and no official opinion has yet been given by the attorney general, for the good reason that he has not yet been asked to give an opinion on the question.

Attorney General Terrell reached the city yesterday and was at his office during the day, but it was not until late in the evening that Comptroller General Wright was aware of the fact. It was impossible, therefore, for him to make the formal request necessary. He had been informed that the attorney general was still at his home in Greenville, and he was just preparing to leave his office when he was told that Colonel Terrell had returned.

Some of the friends of Governor Northern are indignant at the turn affairs have taken and declare that all this agitation is really a move on the part of his political enemies to stir up sentiment against him. As one of them put it yesterday, "I don't mean to say that Captain Wright was actuated by any such feeling, but I do mean that the attempt to ridicule and belittle the governor's act and to question the law are inspired by the friends of other senatorial candidates, and I tell you any such action will prove a boomerang to the men who started it. The governor has done what he believed to be his plain duty in this matter, nothing else. Anybody who knows him knows that he will do his full duty at all times and under all circumstances, and is perfectly fearless in the performance of his duty, and I tell you the people of the state are with him in what he has done."

The governor would say nothing about the political feature of the case, and questioned further as to the bills and any action which might be taken on them said he had expressed himself fully in the interview in The Constitution, and had nothing further to say. He has never thought there was any question about the legality of his act, and feels that he has simply done his duty, and that in so doing he has reflected the sentiments of the best people of the state.

A Talk with Captain Wright.

"It seems to be taken for granted by some people," said Captain Wright, in talking of the affair, "that I gave the matter to the newspapers. The fact is that by the merest chance a reporter was in my office at the time when Colonel West came in. From a newspaper standpoint it was what you might term a 'lucky find,' for had he not been present I certainly would not have given the matter to the papers, and I don't think Colonel West would have done so. But, at any rate, it has gotten out."

"Now, there are two or three things that I would like to correct if you quote me at all," said Captain Wright. "One of these is the insinuation that there was something personal in my action. On the contrary, my relations with the governor have been very friendly, indeed. But no matter how friendly, it would never do to let friendship cut any figure in my actions as an officer one way or the other, and anybody who will look into my acts certainly will not believe for a minute that there was anything unfriendly in what I did."

"The case was as The Constitution put it, simply my doubt as to my authority for approving the warrant. At one time I refused to approve a warrant drawn by Governor Stephens in favor of Judge Underwood, and there was quite a little controversy about that, but the attorney general sustained my decision. I am a bonded officer and have a money responsibility. It is my duty to my bondsmen to exercise all the care possible in my official acts. I merely asked Colonel West to hold up the warrant for a few days until I could secure the attorney general's formal opinion on the disputed point."

"But the attorney general," suggested the reporter, "had already advised the governor as to what steps to take."

"I notice that," said the comptroller, "and of course his opinion as submitted in response to my inquiry, will be not only as to whether I shall approve the warrants, but it will contain the law authorizing me to so act."

As to the Senatorial Fight.

"It has been suggested that this would never have come up had it not been for the fact that Governor Northern is looked upon as a candidate for the senate."

"Any suggestion of that kind," said Captain Wright promptly, "is very unjust to me. There is absolutely no politics in this. I am not a partisan for any candidate for the senate. But I don't," continued he, "see why there should be any special haste in this matter, and as long as there is no question about it I don't see why it is not left to a special act of the legislature. There could, certainly, be no harm in that. The contingent fund, it is true, is created for the use of the governor in any emergencies which might arise in the performance of his official duties, but if there is any doubt as to the legality of what he has done, it would seem to me the proper thing to let the legislature pass on it. However, I shall make a formal request of the attorney general, who will inform me as to the law in the case and I shall be better able to act."

With the Attorney General.

Attorney General Terrell refused to give any opinion on the matter, saying that as he might be called upon to render a formal opinion, he did not care to be quoted on the case before that.

"But you were consulted by the governor before he went to Waycross?"

"Oh, yes. He asked me my opinion as to whether prize fighting is a crime in Georgia and I gave it very strong indeed that prize fighting is a crime and looked up the authorities on the case. There is absolutely no question about it. Anybody who says it is not, simply has not made a thorough study of the case."

"Did the governor ask your advice as to calling out the military?"

"Yes, he talked with me on that subject and I advised him not to do so unless it was absolutely necessary. He agreed with me fully on that and it was to prevent the

calling out of troops unless necessary that we went to Waycross. You understand that the judge and the solicitor and several sheriffs had informed him of the probability of an attempt to pull off that fight in Georgia and, under the law, when a request for military aid is made by the court officer, it is the duty of the governor to place the military at the disposal of the civil authorities. But the governor did not want to do that unless he was convinced that it was a necessary step, and for that reason he went to Waycross, where he could be more in touch of the situation, and where he could receive his information direct and without delay and could act promptly should prompt action become necessary."

On the subject of prize fighting Colonel Terrell quoted Bishop on Criminal Law. A standard authority which quotes from very many decisions in supreme courts showing that it is a misdemeanor whether specially provided against by statute or not. The decisions of the courts seem to be very positive on this point.

Some Georgia Law.

As to the law being on the point raised by the comptroller whether the governor has the authority to pay for the expenses when the troops are called out in this way the attorney general would not express his opinion for the reasons stated above. There seems, however, to be no doubt of the governor's authority to do just as he did. Section 51 of the code says:

"Section 51. It is the duty of the governor to see that the laws are executed. For this purpose he has power, as commander in chief, to call out the military whenever in his discretion the due enforcement of the process of the courts is so resisted and set at defiance as to require such intervention."

This is further supplemented in the acts of 1884 and 1885, which say:

"Whence any judge of the superior court, city court, or sheriff or marshal of any incorporated city, town or village in this state shall have reasonable cause to apprehend the outbreak of any riot, tumult, insurrection, mob or combination to oppose the enforcement of the laws by force or violence, within the jurisdiction of which officer is by law a conservator of the peace, which cannot be speedily suppressed or effectively prevented by the ordinary peace committee and police power, and is well worth the expense of a court martial, he may, or is authorized to report to the facts and circumstances, in writing, to the governor and request him to order out such portion of the volunteer forces of the state as may be necessary to enforce the laws and preserve the peace; and it thereupon shall be the duty of the governor if he deems such apprehension well founded, to order out or direct to be held in readiness such portion of the volunteer forces of the state as he may deem advisable for the proper enforcement of the laws, and to make the officer in command of the troops detailed to command such application, or any one or more of them, and to obey the orders of such civil officer, or, if the governor deems it advisable, may specifically instruct the officer in command of such troops as to the duties required of them and direct their execution under the immediate control of the governor."

The act goes on further to give the mayor of any city, town or village, and to call on the military to help put down any riot, if the governor so directs.

Each of the deputy sheriffs appointed by Solicitor Brantley or Judge Sweat were armed with a peace warrant and a special warrant. Section 477 of the code gives to the judge the authority to issue a warrant returnable only to himself. Judge Sweat issued such warrants based on section 472, which provides that "If any person shall attempt to commit a felony or a public nuisance by word or by deed, in any offense shall do any act toward the commission of such offense, but shall fail in the perpetration thereof, or shall be prevented or intercepted from executing, some such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor."

All authorities agree in saying that prize fighting is a misdemeanor. The Corbett-Mitchell fight, though masking under the name of glove contest, is certainly a prize fight you might term a "lucky find," for had he not been present I certainly would not have given the matter to the papers, and I don't think Colonel West would have done so. But, at any rate, it has gotten out.

None of His Row.

Uncle Bob Hardeman got off on a characteristic story when I asked him about the matter.

"Some time ago," said he, "Tip Harrison told me a story of three little white girls in southwest Georgia—I don't suppose the names of the girls and where they lived is material at all. Their mother was giving birth to a child and the girls were to be born. They were to be born in the same month, and as they must just go ahead and sew and say nothing. Pretty soon one of the girls' thread gave out, and as the spool was not near her, she called to her sister, who was waiting for her, and said she was now perfectly satisfied that he did. They left here like two coining doves."

PIPEMAKERS MEET.

Believed to be Fixing Up Something Like a Trust.

SOUTHERN COMPETITION IS SHARP

Northern Manufacturers Have Been Shut Out of Some Large Contracts by Alabama Companies.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., January 31. (Special.)—Prominent iron pipe manufacturers from Cincinnati, Chicago, Newport, Philadelphia, Chattanooga and other places are holding a conference here. The only object of the conference is to enter into a compact with southern pipe-makers to give the latter an outlet for their products.

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DISCOVERED IN TIME.

Roberts Start a Fire to Cover Their Tracks.

GADSDEN, Ala., January 31. (Special.)—A farmer named Brown, living near Gadsden, Ala., arrived in the city today and, looking up a detective, related to him that his wife had run away from home and he believed she was in Birmingham. The officer took her description and after an hour found Brown at his home, where his wife was at the union depot. Brown told him there and, seeing her, he stopped to comfort her. She smiled and he ran toward her and embraced her joyfully. They talked for a few minutes and Brown announced they had made friends and were to meet at Etowah station to catch on the next train. Mrs. Brown explained that she was just now leaving her husband—just trying to find out whether he was still alive and to follow her. She said she was now perfectly satisfied that he did. They left here like two coining doves.

IN THE NORTH STATE.

Revenue Officers Break Up Two Large Illicit Still.

Raleigh, N. C., January 31. (Special)—Revenue Collector Simmons received reports today from Deputy Collector Kirkpatrick announcing that he has captured Graham Tison, E. G. Dark and a seventy-five gallon illicit distillery near Carbon Hill, Moore county, and also the fifty-gallon illicit distillery of Henry Johnson, near Hickory Hill, in the same county.

A special from Fayetteville tonight says that argument in the noted Fuller murder trial is still in progress and that the judge will hardly charge the jury before tomorrow. Many ladies are attending the trial, this being most unusual in North Carolina.

President Cleveland has appointed President Winston, of the State university, a number of his friends to examine and test the fineness and weight of the coins issued by the mints.

When they skinned a few days ago, they had secured goods to the amount of nearly \$1,000, nearly all of which had sold for less than half their value. However, they were decoys for certain crooks who infested the city prior to and during the week of the prize fight. The women ran an alleged boarding house while here, and it is thought that the report proves true. The Virginians are here in the rich mines in the Ducktown region. For some time past General Passenger and Freight Agent Bradley, of the Marietta and North Georgia, has been chaperoning a number of men of solid aspect and business manner in that area and this adds color to the story.

IN THE NORTH STATE.

Revenue Officers Break Up Two Large Illicit Still.

Raleigh, N. C., January 31. (Special)—Revenue Collector Simmons received reports today from Deputy Collector Kirkpatrick announcing that he has captured Graham Tison, E. G. Dark and a seventy-five gallon illicit distillery near Carbon Hill, Moore county, and also the fifty-gallon illicit distillery of Henry Johnson, near Hickory Hill, in the same county.

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An interesting case is before New Hanover superior court. The First National bank of Richmond, sued the receiver of the defunct bank of New Hanover. When the latter failed it had funds which it had collected to draft for the Richmond bank.

The latter bank claimed precedence of deposit creditors and sued for judgment.

There are claims of like character aggregating at least \$100,000.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BURNED.

CINCINNATI, January 31.—St. Rose's Roman Catholic church on Eastern avenue and Torrence road in the eastern part of the city, burned this morning. The fire caught at the altar. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$30,000.

A military company has been talked of for Marietta for a long time. The meeting Monday night was held in the firemen's hall, and there was a large attendance. E. P. Dobbs was called to speak, and R. C. H. Clegg was the secretary. Shad Stevens was made by J. B. Burton, J. S. Sanford, Will Anderson, W. S. Cheney, John Sibley, Henry Senechal, Pat McAllister and others.

As soon as opportunity was offered for enrolling names thirty-six of Marietta's most promising young men marched up and signed for enrollment. As thirty-one names are all that are required for company, this assures the formation of the organization.

The young men have gone right to work to secure uniforms, select a name and devise a plan for uniform.

They have assurance that if they prove especially proficient they will be able to do this.

The prospects under which they start their organization are very flattering.

JUST TAKING ITS OWN.

Mr. Comer Explains What the Central Is Doing.

Savannah, Ga., January 31. (Special)—The report which has been circulated to the effect that the Central railroad was removing the rolling stock from the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus railroad preparatory to turning it over to another is appointed by the circuit court in Atlanta as receiver of that property, it is denied by Receiver Comer.

The bondholders of the property recently filed a bill in that court asking that separate foreclosure on that road be allowed.

No one was suggested by the bondholders as a receiver for the property. The court tendered it to Messrs. Comer and Lowry, the receivers of the Savannah and Western railroad.

They declined the offer and the property was turned over to them to be sold.

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HARRY'S STORY.

In a Dramatic Manner He Delivers a Long Statement.

BEFRIENDED MANY TIMES.

He Declares That He Is Innocent of the Charge.

MRS. CASEY, HIS AUNT, TESTIFIES

Mr. Echols Tells How the News Was Broken to Mrs. Porter.

ASKING THE COURT TO PROTECT HIM

Memory to Atlanta. Alfred Reynolds, the husband of Mrs. Porter's maid, brought me a letter from Mrs. Porter containing \$300. The sum of that year I owed Mr. Crosby, of Atlanta, \$300. At my request Mrs. Porter loaned me this amount, expecting the same from Clarksville, Habersham county, to Mr. Crosby for me.

The First Note.

"During the next year Mrs. Porter made a note, in my name, for the purpose of aiding me financially. This was for \$1,200. This note was discounted by Mr. Powers, of Atlanta, \$100. At my request Mrs. Porter loaned me this amount, expecting the same from Clarksville, Habersham county, to Mr. Crosby for me.

"In December, 1891, there was an opportunity for me to make an interest in the Union mills of Atlanta. The interest would cost \$10,000. After consultation with Mrs. Porter, it was very anxious to go into the business, which I had, on investigation, thought to be very safe. I wanted to make the money to repay Mrs. Porter and other debts. I had no money to make the payment of \$10,000, which Mr. Treadwell, the owner of the mills, required.

"I asked Mrs. Porter to lend me this money, and \$1,000 additional if she could do so. She went to the lower bank and brought me \$2,000, which she gave me to the postoffice in this city. This was about December, 1891. I paid him \$1,000 for Treadwell.

"In 1892, in the spring of the year, I thought I saw an opportunity of making some money in the whisky business. I talked with Mrs. Porter on the subject, as I conferred with her on every business ven-

I proposed to do with it. She consented that I might use her name on this note. I took the note to Mr. Bob Collins, who discounted it for me.

"The whisky business we estimated when we got into it would be more expensive than I had anticipated. Therefore, found it necessary to raise additional money and I again went to Treadwell to see if he would let me have \$1,000 for ninety days which I needed in the business; he said he would for \$1,300. I wrote him a note for \$1,300, which he would not out to see Mrs. Porter and show her the note and return it to him. This I did, and in Mrs. Porter's presence, in her home, signed the note, 'Fannie Lowry Porter, to this \$1,300 note.'

"I afterwards discounted with Mr. Treadwell four more notes, one for \$400, one for \$800, one for \$1,000, and one for \$1,200. All of these notes I showed to Mrs. Porter, who was very anxious to go into the business, which I had, on investigation, thought to be very safe. I wanted to make the money to repay Mrs. Porter and other debts. I had no money to make the payment of \$10,000, which Mr. Treadwell, the owner of the mills, required.

"December, 1892, nece... \$2,000 more, I made a note for \$2,000 payable to Joe Gating for ninety days. I took it to Mrs. Porter's house and told her that I expected to negotiate this note through Joe Gating, with whom I had a personal friend, John Ryan, who was familiar with him, writing she having traded with him a great deal, that she had better sign this note herself, which note Mr. Gating, discounted, and it was paid by me.

Colonel Echols Appears.

"At this period of our business we decided to take in Mr. John W. Echols, who I regarded as a good business man, and who promised to help us. He brought three \$100 notes signed by Mrs. Porter, and one \$200 note, that he could take these notes, go to Philadelphia or New York and discount them at the Chrystie Street bank, and when Robert Bonner, who was a personal friend of his, Mrs. Porter did make these three notes, payable to the order of John W. Echols, and signed the same as a witness to the note. I took it to Mr. Echols and \$100 in cash to cover expenses, and he went north for the purpose, as he stated, that he had to go to New York or Philadelphia to find that he could not discount the notes and he returned to Atlanta. I found that that before he went north he had endeavored to discount these very notes at the Neal Loan and Banking Company and other places but had failed. These are the three notes which Mrs. Porter allowed me to make, and the signature on these notes was never obtained, but if it had been obtained it was to be used in the name of the Atlanta Whisky business.

"Mrs. Porter was unsuccessful and stating to me that he could not raise any money. I told him I thought I could. I went to Mr. Echols and told him that when he had a friend, a Mr. Wilson, who also started to go into the business, and I advised him to call the name of the firm, the Wilson Whisky Company, after Mr. Wilson. He, though, had no pecuniary interest in the firm, and in a few weeks sold the use of his name for \$500 and he received therefrom.

"I have no proof, but Mrs. Porter gave me to raise money to put into this business was the note for \$1,400. This was in April, 1893, when I was working for her, and I was paid at the time, after having telephoned her that I would come out. When I reached there she was quite indisposed and told me to write the note. She gave me the note, telling me to sign it 'Fannie Lowry Porter.' This was done in her bedroom at her request. The note was made payable to the order of John W. Robinson, who took it to Mr. John Cary who discounted the same and Mr. Echols brought me the money. This note, I understand, was taken to Mr. Echols.

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HARRY'S STORY.

He Reads His Statement to the Court and Declares His Innocence.

(Continued from the Fifth Page.)

case, the jury retired for a few minutes, Colonel Echoes, in the meantime, seating himself in the witness chair. The attorney for the defense then objected to the testimony of Mr. Echoes, as he was the attorney for Harry Hill. He said that all he had learned from him came under the head of privileged communication.

Colonel Hammond said that the fact that Colonel Echoes was nobody's attorney or representative had as yet not been developed. The defense argued that it had developed in the testimony of Mrs. Porter, and that because Colonel Echoes was the attorney of the defendant he could not be a competent witness. Judge Clark thought otherwise and so ruled. The jurors then returned to their seats and the direct examination of Colonel Echoes commenced.

Colonel Echoes said that he had known Harry Hill since 1877 or 1878, and that he first got acquainted with him in the law office of Mr. Clark. He said he had been a privileged communication, and that he would not be compelled to testify if he had been a meeting of Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Casey and himself at Mrs. Casey's room in the Kimball house.

"Tell all about this conversation and any others, Colonel Echoes," said Solicitor Hill.

"We had," said the colonel, "an interview with the parties I have mentioned present. I first discussed certain phases of the proposed trial with Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Mrs. Porter, Mrs. Casey not remaining in the room. Then I had a conversation with Mrs. Casey in regard to certain other phases, Mrs. Porter remaining outside of the room. Then all three of us discussed the matter.

"Mrs. Porter told Mrs. Casey that she had loaned to Harry Hill sums of money, and that it was her desire to get it back. She said that she had given Harry Hill the money to pay back the money he owed to herself and husband. Mrs. Casey also desired a source of revenue as she owed a sum of money to the Gate City National bank, and that if it was nothing unladylike that she would go into it."

Mrs. Casey Scores Harry.

"What about Harry, Colonel?" asked the solicitor. "What did Mrs. Casey say about him?"

"Well," replied the witness, "she used much stronger language than when upon the stand. Mrs. Porter said that her only object in going into it was for the purpose of drawing money out for the payment of debts. Mrs. Casey thereupon strenuously objected to Harry Hill's being a party to the business venture. She said that Harry was utterly untrustworthy and untruthful, and that she wouldn't have anything to do with it."

"What about the Neal notes? Was anything said about them at this time?"

"Not at this interview, I believe. Not long after this meeting I made some startling discoveries. This was just before Harry left. But I will not say more."

I think I will. In the course of Mrs. Porter's read Harry Hill some motherly lectures, such as she would have given a son. She lectured him about his bad habits and his unbusiness-like manner, and she told him that she would give to me her credit on some note-first that he might make a man of himself and then pay his debts. At this time Mrs. Porter said that the Carey note had been taken out. A note of mine was taken out, and she said that there were no other notes of hers out, and in this Harry Hill acquiesced.

Thus you can imagine my surprise when Mr. Stewart, who was the manager of the Wilson Whisky Company, handed me, one night, a note payable to John F. Gatine three months from date and signed by the name of Mrs. Fannie Lowry Porter."

"It is true," (Solicitor Hill) "that the witness a note which he announced was the note. This note had the signature cut out and marked across the face was, 'paid with two checks of \$1,000 each.'"

"Yes, this is the note to my best recollection. I then began a quiet investigation and discovered a lot of paper floating about with the name of Fannie Lowry Porter attached. I then had a second interview with Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Casey and there, for the first time, told them this."

"What about that Lowry Banking Company stock?"

"I asked Mrs. Porter for the Lowry stock. It was to be used by me as a ruse to get to see the signatures on the notes and to show that if they were genuine that Mrs. Porter was able to pay for them. I showed the stock to Mr. Neal, the manager of the Neal bank, and he produced the three notes. I told him at that time that I had the right to take up any genuine notes."

"What about the three notes?"

"The three notes were pinned together and I took them and arranged them one above the other so that the three signatures came close together and in perfect comparison to one another. Mr. Thornton the discrepancy in the signatures."

"What did Mr. Thornton say?"

"Mr. Thornton, using emphatic language-a curse word-said that he had never noticed that before. 'I am sorry to say,' said I 'that I am perfectly familiar with the handwriting of Mrs. Porter, and I must tell you that they are forgeries.' He then refused to go with me although I requested it, to another bank."

Mrs. Porter's Lips Bleed.

The witness continued: "I then had an interview with the two ladies and told them that Harry Hill had forged the name of Mrs. Porter to notes. Mrs. Porter was very much agitated and so was Mrs. Casey. The scene was a sad one. Mrs. Porter turned very pale and I thought she was going to faint. She was completely overcome and Mrs. Casey rang for a glass of wine. I saw Mrs. Porter put her handkerchief to her mouth and when she removed it there was blood upon it. In trying to conceal her emotion she had evidently bit her lips until they bled. I told them that Mr. Thornton said that they were forgeries. He then refused to go with me although I requested it, to another bank."

Mrs. Porter's Lips Bleed.

"I then had an interview with Harry Hill and told him that our relations as attorney to agent had ceased to exist."

"What was the credit extended to you by Mrs. Porter?"

"The three \$2,000 notes, which were secured by an equity redemption in Harry Hill's farm in Wilkes."

"Did you sever your connections with Harry Hill as his attorney?"

"Yes. I met him on the day of his departure and also on the day before. On the 12th of May, 1883, the day Hill left for the first time, to tell him that our relations as attorney to agent had ceased to exist."

"What was the credit extended to you by Mrs. Porter?"

"The three \$2,000 notes, which were secured by an equity redemption in Harry Hill's farm in Wilkes."

"Mrs. Porter placed in my hands some Westview and East Atlanta Land Company stock. I was to raise on it \$200 and it was to be paid back out of the money received when the three notes were discounted. She refused to extend any further credit than I have told you, and this \$200 was only loaned by her until the other notes could be discounted."

Mrs. Porter Didn't Offer Harry Money.

"What about that money Harry Hill was to have paid back? Did Mrs. Porter authorize you to do it? If he would leave town he would receive \$200 and be paid \$100 per month?"

"No. The question arose as to what should do with Harry." (The witness paused and there was laughter.) "I think that I suggested that he leave and make his way elsewhere. He claimed a certain good for he had no monetary interests in the whisky company, and I said that for this he could be paid a certain amount down and so much a month of the pro-

ceeds of the business up to a certain amount."

By Colonel Hammond: "I see this statement in Harry Hill's statement: 'Mr. Echoes urged me to leave Atlanta and said that he would straighten matters.' Did you say this?"

"I think not."

"What about the \$200?"

"I never gave Harry Hill \$200, if you allude to that he spoke of."

Rucker Questions Echoes.

When Solicitor Hill had finished putting questions to Mr. Echoes the witness stand he turned him over to Colonel Tinney Rucker who, with wondrous promptness and in a lively manner, began to question him for the defense thus:

"When did you take the \$2,000 notes north to?"

"About February—either the early part of February or the early part of March, I cannot recall the date exactly."

"Be certain: when was it to the best of your recollection?"

"I am certain: it all over, I believe it was the 1st of March."

"When did Mr. Porter become apprised of the existence of these notes?"

"I cannot say."

"You took the notes to Philadelphia and tried to have them discounted by Robert Bonner, didn't you?"

"Yes. I took them to Bonner and was going to try and get him to discount them, but he received a very peculiar message signed 'J. H. Porter,' and I—"

Here there was a stir on the part of the attorneys for the state, Colonel Hammond

intended more to emphasize what had been said than to give new testimony.

Colonel Hammond: "I see this statement in Harry Hill's statement: 'Mr. Echoes urged me to leave Atlanta and said that he would straighten matters.' Did you say this?"

"I think not."

"What about the \$200?"

"I never gave Harry Hill \$200, if you allude to that he spoke of."

Mrs. IDA CASEY'S TESTIMONY.

Was the Feature of an Interesting Morning Session in the Hill Trial.

Ready to shove the case on to a quick ending were all the parties yesterday morning when the jurors, like twelve lambs, Court had already been called to order and everything was ready for action.

But the attorneys had a few objections to be argued upon and disposed of before witnesses were introduced.

Captain Harry Jackson, who was sitting in the witness box, was the cause of the first storm, and Mr. Ben Hill wanted to know if he was going to remain in the room, objecting if he was to be a witness.

Captain Harry Jackson had a conversation with him about some private affairs of witness and when the interview was finished he was sixteen years old when he went away to go into business. The witness knew Mrs. Porter: had known her for ten or twelve years. Had she been a good or bad woman? Witness was also acquainted with Captain Echoes, and he came to the first time in 1883. Witness went to see Colonel Echoes in 1883 and had a conversation with him about some private affairs of witness and when the interview was finished he was sixteen years old when he went away to go into business. The witness knew Mrs. Porter: had known her for ten or twelve years. Had she been a good or bad woman? Witness was also acquainted with Captain Echoes, and he came to the first time in 1883. Witness went to see Colonel Echoes in 1883 and had a conversation with him about some private affairs of witness and when the interview was finished he was sixteen years old when he went away to go into business. 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NER,

Atlanta, Ga.

A BATHS

SPRINGS, GA.,

Five trains daily, via Georgia to Ault, and
out. Insomnia and Skin
the country. Massage,
assisted by trained male
Table excellent. Rates
try 1st. Circulars sent.
jan28-1m

THEN LIFE
HEN USE

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D SCHEDULES

ival and Departure of All
this City—Central Time.

DEPARTURE

YARD AIR-LINE
A. AND NORTHERN DIVISION

5pm \$10 Charleston... 5pm

5pm \$10 Elberton... 5pm

5pm \$10 Washington... 5pm

RAILROAD OF GEORGIA

5pm To Hapeville... 5pm

5pm To Macon... 5pm

5pm To Savannah... 5pm

5pm To Atlanta... 5pm

5pm To Macon... 5pm

5pm To Atlanta... 5pm</

THE SIDEWALK BIDS.

They Were Opened by the Street Committee Yesterday.

BUT NO BID WAS ACCEPTED

Complaint About Rubble Stone Pavement Sends the Mayor Off to See What He Can Do for South Pryor Street.

The bids for sidewalk work for the year were opened by the street committee from the general council yesterday afternoon.

No decision was made by the committee, however, and the bids will have to be made again, after the committee has readvertised them as is proposed.

The reason no grant was made this time is because the bids that were made were for cash, and the plan the committee wants to adopt is to give the sidewalk to the taxpayers shall pay only a fourth of the cost of laying a sidewalk in front of their doors cash down when the work is done and pay the other so many days.

Besides, two of the bids that were submitted were tied, both being 31 cents per square yard for putting down sidewalks.

Last year the bid that won the contract with this kind of work was 36 cents per square yard.

The committee will readvertise for bids at once and this time it is thought that nothing will hang fire, since a more thorough understanding will be had with the bidders for the contract.

The two bids to lay the sidewalks at 36 cents per square yard were made by Mr. Sam Parrott and the Collins Brick Company.

JOS. A. McCORD, Cashier.

BANKING CO.

ability, \$320,000.

ounted, and loans made on

renewal, as on demand, as follows:

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

BANK

000.

DFITS \$100,000.

BUSINESS.

Accounts of banks and

time deposits.

L, \$100,000.00

or our depositors who have

yielding \$10,000 gross rem-

if they remain one month.

on expenses are small. We

on longer, sometimes, on

H. & A. L. JAMES.

JOS. A. McCORD, Cashier.

BANKING CO.

atlanta, Ga.

lus, \$25,000.

ed on terms consistent

A. P. MORGAN, A. RICHARDSON.

ie. Secretary and Gen. Man.

AN ASSOCIATION

ATLANTA, GA.

January 1, 1891, \$1,025,000.

STATE.

ey is left one year.

NANCIAL

EYS CASTLEMAN,

BONDS AND STOCKS,

Alabama Street.

W. Dickey,

nd Bond Broker

USTA, GA.

idence Invited.

NG. JONES.

road Street, Atlanta, Ga.

BONDS, LOANS,

ENT SECURITIES.

invited in regard to all

investments.

ATTERSON,

testment Securities

etta Street.

MARK

CURE

OURSELF!

with the best known White Spermatozoa.

unatural discharge.

ask for a bottle of

the aid or public as

Non-poisonous and

not to stricture.

new American Cure.

Manufactured by

Evans Chemical Co.

CINCINNATI, O.

U. S. A.

1.00

IS CURE OF

NO PAY.

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Time Waits for No Man.
He is a fast traveler. You can keep pace with Time, but you can't get ahead of him. Watchers never get ahead of Time, because they are absolutely accurate and reliable. You will never make any mistakes. Time is a time for every thing, even though that may not be true. It is an exceedingly good time to select a Time-piece from our stock, when our Watches are GOING and Prices are RUN DOWN.

J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers, 47 Whitehall Street.

"highland"

and

"blakemore"

fine old whiskies—bottled at the distilleries—something exceptionally good—in full quart bottles—no room to kick on these whiskies—come on now—the trade supplied by

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b."

wholesale whiskies, etc.,

phone 378—marietta and forsyth st.

"canadian club."
"old oscar pepper" (o. p.)
"four aces" whiskey.

Children cry for
CheneysExpectorant



A. K. HAWKES, Optician,

12 Whitehall Street.

Established Twenty-three Years.
Inventor and sole proprietor of all the
Hawkes patents, gold, silver, steel, aluminum,
nickel, shell frames, and lenses of every
conceivable kind, ground to order. Every pair
warranted.

"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST."

Call and see what we
can do before you pur-
chase elsewhere. We are
a home institution and by
patronizing us you will be
indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co.,
115, 117, 119 West
Mitchell Street.

Before Buying a Vehicle
SEE

JAMES E HICKEY,

FINE DISPLAY OF

BOUCHEAMS,
VICTRIAS,
EXTENDED TOPS,
BURSES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS, with
FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
FUR and PLUSH ROBES.
No. 27 West Alabama Street.

Diamonds,
Watches.

Fine Goods at Lowest Possible Prices.

A. L. DELKIN CO.,
No. 69 Whitehall Street.

The Leland,
29-31 HOUSTON STREET.

MRS. L. C. DUNN.

Central Location.

Three Minutes' Walk from Depot
ATLANTA, GA.

The Direct World's Fair Line.

MONON ROUTE
LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY & CHICAGO, R. C. C.

Are you going to the world's fair or any
point in the northwest, via Chicago? If so
you are the agent for ticket via Louis-
ville or via Cincinnati, Indianapolis;
Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton and Mil-
ton. Elegan through cars with Pullman
carriages, trains to Chicago via Louisville
and Cincinnati with elegant parlor,
dining and compartment cars.

FRANK J. REED, Gen. Pass. Agt.
Chicago, Ill.

W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.
All the creditors of the estate of Alonso C. Ladd, deceased, are hereby notified to render in account, demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. Feb-
ruary 1, 1894.

ANTON L. KONTZ, Administrator,
No. 5 Broad St., Atlanta, Ga.

Feb 8 15 21 mar 8 thur

"SWAMP FOX" DID IT

Detective Bill Jones and an Atlanta
Traveling Man

SOLVE THE ELLAVILLE BANK ROBBERY

Detective Jones Makes a Neat File, and a
Drummer Scores a Point—The
Cashier Confesses.

Detective Bill Jones, otherwise known as
the "Swamp Fox," and Mr. R. J. Wiles,
traveling representative of the Herring-Marin-
safe, 34 West Alabama street, this city,
have solved the Ellaville bank robbery
and traced a man to the犯人.

News of the shrewd work of these two
well-known Atlanta gentlemen reached the
city yesterday in communications from both of
them and the story of their work is one
that reads like a cleverly constructed piece
of fiction.

Mr. Jones was working in the interest of
the bank to detect the despoilers, and Mr.
Wiles was trying to find out how one of the
safes sold by his company came to yield to
the efforts of a safe blower.

The safe of the Planters' bank, of Ellaville,
Ga., was blown open Sunday night, and the entire amount of cash contained in it was taken. The bank books showed that exactly \$7,809 was in the safe when it was
closed by the cashier Saturday night. This sum represented a large number of small
deposits made by the people of Ellaville, merchants and others.

The safe of the Bank of the safe blowers.
Tracks of two men were found around the
bank building, and from one of the tracks it
appeared that the owner of the foot that made it was considerably down at the heels.

A fine rifle, the property of Cashier James
Ed Clark, was taken by the robbers.

The robbery caused great excitement at
Ellaville, and was the final death blow to
the bank's business, which had been
seriously injured by a faulty man and
some American parties a year ago.

The people were greatly exercised over the
robbery, as many of them had money in the
bank. A reward of \$500 was offered for the
robbers by the county commissioners.

This stimulated a number of detectives to
work on the case. Detective Bill Jones was
telephoned to and he went at once. Mr. B.
F. Smith, of Atlanta, local representative of
the Planters' bank, safes, was greatly
puzzled over the blow job and on the
morning he dispatched Mr. R. J. Wiles to
Ellaville to look into the matter, which to
him, even at this distance, looked fishy.

Mr. Wiles, an expert in the business,
and after looking over the dismantled
safe in the Ellaville bank, he ventured the
positive opinion that it had been robbed be-
fore being blown open. This was evident
as a practice. The work was not as
complete as it would have been had the
work been done from the outside. It seemed
very evident that the door had been
opened and the powder necessary to blow it
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safe. He said that he extracted the cash,
placed the powder inside, and then bolted
the door and closed it.

A large part of the money was recovered
and returned to the bank officials. Clark
was terribly cast down over his disgrace
and was unable to say a word in his defense.
It was thought that he could not be saved,
but after hard work, he was brought
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Mr. Wiles telephoned a long statement
of the affair to Mr. B. F. Smith, who
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"THE BEST IS ALWAYS THE BEST."

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can do before you pur-
chase elsewhere. We are
a home institution and by
patronizing us you will be
indirectly helping yourselves. May Mantel Co.,
115, 117, 119 West
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FINE DISPLAY OF

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VICTRIAS,
EXTENDED TOPS,
BURSES,
BUGGIES,
SPRING WAGONS
and HARNESS, with
FARM WAGONS and DRAYS,
HORSE BLANKETS, STORM COVERS,
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Chicago, Ill.

W. H. M'DOEL, General Manager.

"SWAMP FOX" DID IT

Detective Bill Jones and an Atlanta
Traveling Man

SOLVE THE ELLAVILLE BANK ROBBERY

Detective Jones Makes a Neat File, and a
Drummer Scores a Point—The
Cashier Confesses.

Detective Bill Jones, otherwise known as
the "Swamp Fox," and Mr. R. J. Wiles,
traveling representative of the Herring-Marin-
safe, 34 West Alabama street, this city,
have solved the Ellaville bank robbery
and traced a man to the犯人.

News of the shrewd work of these two
well-known Atlanta gentlemen reached the
city yesterday in communications from both of
them and the story of their work is one
that reads like a cleverly constructed piece
of fiction.

Mr. Jones was working in the interest of
the bank to detect the despoilers, and Mr.
Wiles was trying to find out how one of the
safes sold by his company came to yield to
the efforts of a safe blower.

The safe of the Bank of the safe blowers.
Tracks of two men were found around the
bank building, and from one of the tracks it
appeared that the owner of the foot that made it was considerably down at the heels.

A fine rifle, the property of Cashier James
Ed Clark, was taken by the robbers.

The robbery caused great excitement at
Ellaville, and was the final death blow to
the bank's business, which had been
seriously injured by a faulty man and
some American parties a year ago.

The people were greatly exercised over the
robbery, as many of them had money in the
bank. A reward of \$500 was offered for the
robbers by the county commissioners.

This stimulated a number of detectives to
work on the case. Detective Bill Jones was
telephoned to and he went at once. Mr. B.
F. Smith, of Atlanta, local representative of
the Planters' bank, safes, was greatly
puzzled over the blow job and on the
morning he dispatched Mr. R. J. Wiles to
Ellaville to look into the matter, which to
him, even at this distance, looked fishy.

Mr. Wiles, an expert in the business,
and after looking over the dismantled
safe in the Ellaville bank, he ventured the
positive opinion that it had been robbed be-
fore being blown open. This was evident
as a practice. The work was not as
complete as it would have been had the
work been done from the outside. It seemed
very evident that the door had been
opened and the powder necessary to blow it
off its hinges placed inside. To this powder
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